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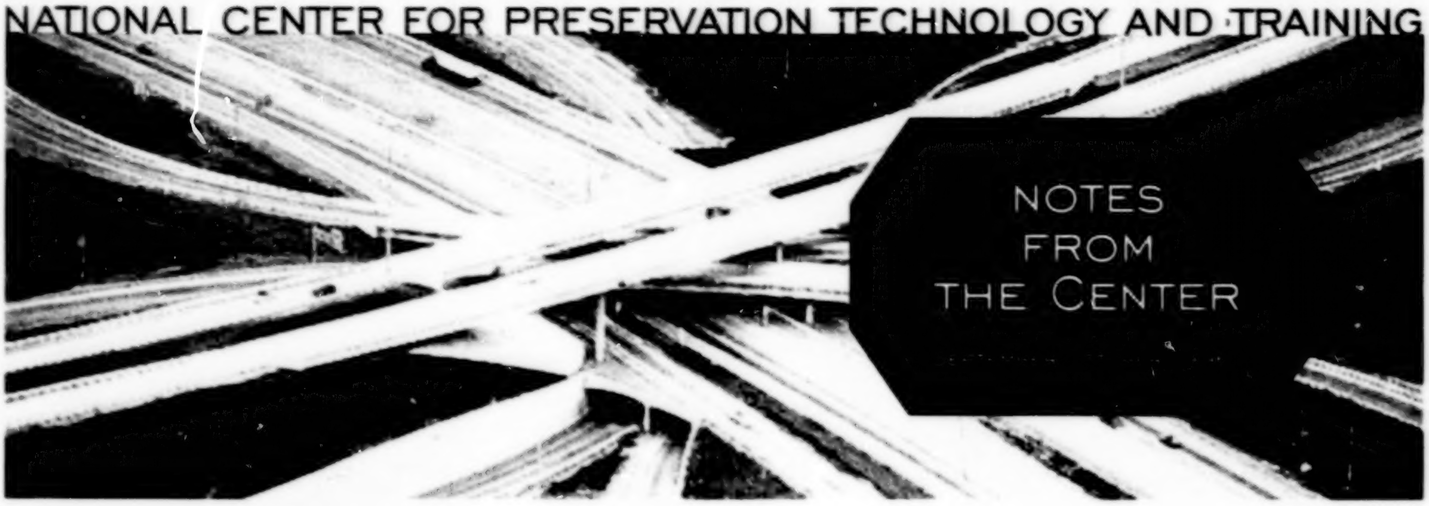
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NCPTT

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING



NOTES FROM THE CENTER

1997 PTTGRANTS

NCPTT [illegible] the deadline for submitting proposals is December 20, 1996 [illegible] NCPTT fax-on-demand, computer [illegible] NCPTT's gopher [illegible] World Wide Web [illegible]

This edition of ***Notes*** highlights information management issues in preservation. The Archaeological Data Archive Project is featured in an article written by the Director of ADAP, Harrison Eiteljorg, II. ADAP's goal is to foster long-term archiving of and access to electronic archeological data. It is a unique project that illustrates well many of the tenets of NCPTT's information management component, especially the importance of systematically maintaining electronic information in formats that will allow access even though technology may change.

The information management component of NCPTT promotes cultural resources data management and dissemination, especially through electronic means. The Internet, *aka* the "Information Superhighway", plays a critical role in the work done at NCPTT. Through NCPTT's World Wide Web page, Internet gopher site and the new Information Management component of the PTTGrants program, electronic data management and information dissemination is actively promoted. The ongoing Internet column continues in this issue with descriptions of three Federal World Wide Web sites.

On other topics — PTTBoard member Nicholas Gianopulos, who recently received the eighth annual Wyck-Strickland Award, is featured in the Preservation Profile. The continuing Materials Research Program column describes the installation of the NCPTT Environmental Exposure Facility and AIC's survey of funding priorities in materials conservation is summarized.

—*Mary S. Carroll*

Comments and items of interest for the next newsletter should be sent to the editor of the upcoming ***Notes***, Mark Gilberg.

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The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 established the **National Center for Preservation Technology and Training** at Northwestern State University of Louisiana in Natchitoches.

NCPTT and its advisory board — the **Preservation Technology and Training Board** — were organized throughout 1993 and 1994, and the Center's charter staff arrived in Natchitoches by January 1995.

NCPTT is an interdisciplinary effort by the **National Park Service** to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation, and interpretation. The Center's mission is implemented through its three components - research, training, and information management.

NCPTT's **research** component emphasizes innovative, practical solutions to current preservation and conservation questions.

NCPTT's **training** component emphasizes preservation skills enhancement, life-long learning at all levels of preservation practice, and continuing education for preservation professionals.

NCPTT's **information management** component emphasizes cultural resources data management and information distribution that is innovative and appropriate for the electronic age.

Significant aspects of NCPTT's mission are implemented through NCPTT's Preservation Technology and Training Grants program. See page 1 for a notice regarding the 1997 PTTGrants program.

Note to subscribers

The mail list for ***Notes from the Center*** is subject to request under the Freedom of Information Act. Persons or organizations not wanting to have mail list information disclosed should unsubscribe.

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This feature is the eighth profile in an occasional series that highlights the careers of people who motivate and guide preservation practice in the United States.

NICHOLAS L. GIANOPULOS

This past Fall, the Board of Directors of the Wyck Association awarded ***Nick Gianopulos*** *its eighth annual* ***Wyck-Strickland Award*** *for Nick's prominent career in preservation and, in particular, for his work on William Strickland's circa 1824 engineering innovations at Wyck. In 1828, Strickland designed the reconstructed tower at Independence Hall — another of Nick's Strickland projects —, for which William J. Murtagh in his book* Keeping Time *cites Strickland as deserving "the accolade of being the first restorationist in the country." The Wyck-Strickland Award was presented in Philadelphia by Robert Venturi, the distinguished American architect with whom Nick has a long association, including Bicentennial-era projects at Independence National Historical Park.*

Nick Gianopulos' work represents NCPTT's ideal of discovering thoughtful and innovative applications of technology towards respectful preservation of our architectural and engineering heritage. NCPTT congratulates Nick on receiving the Wyck-Strickland Award, and is pleased and proud to have Nick as an advisor.

Nicholas Gianopulos is a charter member of our Preservation Technology and Training Board, and serves on the Research Subcommittee and as an advisor on the rehabilitation of the Center's new headquarters, Lee H. Nelson Hall. He was a founding member of Keast & Hood Co. in 1953, after graduating from Pennsylvania State University three years earlier with a BS in architectural engineering. Keast & Hood Co. serves as consulting structural engineers to architects, engineers, industry, and governmental agencies for the design, investigation, stabilization, adaptive reuse and preservation of building structures. Nick now serves as Keast & Hood's Chairman Emeritus.

Nick was closely associated with Sheldon Keast during the years when structural assessment, remedial work and restoration were performed on several buildings of Independence National Historical Park (1959 through 1966) and has continued as a structural consultant at preservation projects in Philadelphia and elsewhere. In addition to having provided consultation on the strengthening and restoration for the principal buildings at Independence, Nick's practice has included significant restoration projects for the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Orchestra Association. He was a board member of The Pennsylvania Bureau of Historic Preservation from 1980 to 1991 and also a board member of The Philadelphia Historic Preservation Corporation from 1980 to 1988. In 1990, Nick was cited as the Preservationist Of The Year at the Pennsylvania Annual State Preservation Conference and in 1994 was appointed to the Secretary of Interior's advisory board for the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

In addition to a diversified practice encompassing both contemporary and historic projects, Nick served as adjunct faculty of the Department of Architecture, Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, since 1964 as visiting lecturer and critic. His primary efforts have been focused on the work of architectural thesis students of the MArch program. Nick is a founding member of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Association for Preservation Technology and he has lectured at several national conferences for that organization and for many other groups.

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This is the fifth in a regular series of columns on the Internet. This article highlights three more preservation-related World Wide Web sites. In future issues other interesting sites will be featured. If you have suggestions for Internet-related topics that you would like to see discussed in this column or if you have a question about matters addressed here, please contact the Center via e-mail or regular mail.

The World Wide Web is a source of massive amounts of information for preservation professionals and the public. Sites featured here are but a few of the Federal resources on the Internet. All of these sites are listed in *Internet Resources for Heritage Conservation, Historic Preservation and Archeology*, a guide to Internet sites of interest to the preservation community which is compiled and maintained by NCPTT. This document was described in more detail in the June 1996 edition of ***Notes***. For more information regarding *Internet Resources* contact Mary Carroll.

National Science Foundation

http://www.nsf.gov

The World Wide Web site of the **National Science Foundation** provides information about NSF and its programs — some of which impact or provide opportunities for the preservation and conservation community. The primary categories of information are *NSF Focus Areas, The NSF World of Science and Engineering, News of Interest, Overview, Organization and Staff, Program Deadlines, Grants & Program Areas, Information and Publications, FastLane*, and *External Links*.

Under *NSF Focus Areas* you can view the Guide to Programs, the Grant Policy Manual and the Grant Proposal Guide and access the home pages of NSF's Division of Science Resource Studies, Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate, Directorate for Education and Human Resources, and Division of Engineering Education and Centers. You can also check out NSF press releases, tipsheets and NSF Bulletins. Information about NSF's creation and mission and its senior management can be found on the *Overview* page while the *Organization and Staff* page delivers an organizational chart mapped so that clicks on elements of the chart will bring up information about that division or office. Detailed information on NSF's grants programs can be accessed via the *Grants & Program Areas* button. The *FastLane* button delivers material on NSF's experimental program to use the World Wide Web to "facilitate business transactions and exchange of information between the National Science Foundation and its client community including researchers, reviewers, research administrators, and others doing business with NSF." Some of the features being tested in *FastLane* include proposal preparation and submission, proposal status inquiry, final project report submission, and proposal review.

National Archives and Records Administration

http://www.nara.gov/

Federal records are managed by the **National Archives and Records Administration**. The National Archives ensures "ready access to essential evidence that documents the rights of American citizens, the actions of Federal officials, and the national experience." NARA's World Wide Web page contains guides to accessing records managed by the National Archives that should be of great interest to document researchers plus information about NARA's organization, locations and hours, mission, and professional services. The page is divided into sections titled *Welcome, Locations and Hours, What's New, The Visitor's Gallery, Looking for Information at the National Archives, Professional Services*, and *Go to the National Archives Gopher*.

The *Visitor's Gallery* contains an online Exhibit Hall, Gift Shop and Bookstore, Digital Classroom ("ideas, programs, and publications for the teacher") and information about NARA's public programs (conferences, training, lectures, films, tours, and public events). *Looking for Information at the National Archives* contains sections on Genealogy and Individuals, Historical Records of Government Agencies and Current Government Information. Links to the Federal Register, the U.S. Government Manual, the Public Laws, and the Government Information Locator Service are provided.

In addition, two searchable databases contain a wealth of information about holdings at the National Archives. An index to the records in the **John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection** provides a way to find out what data are available and how to access the collection. The **NARA Archival Information Locator (NAIL)**, a pilot database of selected NARA records, contains more than 200,000 descriptions of NARA materials. Some documents, photographs, maps, and sound recordings are available online via NAIL.

Access to information about records management, grants, preservation, archival management, and a link to the NARA library are provided under *Professional Services*.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

http://www.achp.gov/

The **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** "provides a forum for influencing Federal policy, programs, and activities as they affect historic and archaeological resources in communities and on public lands nationwide." Its Web page is a source of information about the Council's organization, staff, mission and programs; Section 106 issues; the National Historic Preservation Program and Federal and State preservation programs. It contains eight categories titled *About the Council, The National Historic Preservation Program, Working with Section 106, Training and Education, News About the Council, Council Library, Federal Agency Programs and Links*, and *State Programs and Links*.

The *Working with Section 106* page includes Frequently Asked Questions about 106, a discussion of the Section 106 review process, the full text of 36 CFR Part 800, a discussion of National Register evaluation criteria, Section 106 guidance, and specific examples of cases that illustrate Section 106 issues. Information about courses offered by the Council, such as Section 106 Training and Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law, can be found under *Training and Education*. *Federal Agency Programs and Links* and *State Programs and Links* identify Federal and State Preservation Officers and provide contact information.

All of these World Wide Web home pages are excellent sources of information for anyone interested in Federal preservation resources. These descriptions can only briefly list the kinds of data accessible via these sites. And, as is always the case, sites such as these change and grow constantly. The only way to truly know the depth of information available is to point your browser and go.

—Mary S. Carroll

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA
ARCHIVE PROJECT

The ***Archaeological Data Archive Project*** *was established in 1993 to provide safe, secure archival storage for machine-readable data from archeological research projects. Data stored in the archive will be made available to scholars through the Internet, and the data will be kept current to meet* *changing computer standards. The Archaeological Data Archive Project is directed by* ***Harrison Eiteljorg, II****, operates under the auspices of the* ***Center for the Study of Architecture*** *at Bryn Mawr College, and is endorsed by the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Anthropological Association.*

Scholars generally need not concern themselves with the long-term future of the documents they produce. Photographs, notes, tapes, and other unpublished materials eventually become the responsibility of archivists, but their creators may spend little time or energy worrying about them. Computer files are similarly ignored unless the files are still actively used. It is generally assumed that computer files, like those notes and photographs, need no special care, no archival home, until some later time when they have become someone else's responsibility. In fact, however, computer files are less permanent than documents on plain paper, not to mention acid-free paper. Archival care of computer records is critical.

There are two principle factors that reduce the long-term utility of computer files — magnetic decay and file format changes. The former has long been known, and it can be circumvented by simply copying files on a regular basis. A user need only determine an appropriate schedule — every so many years, depending on the media — and copy the files on that schedule. Of course, if the media become obsolete, the files may also need to be moved from one medium to another, for instance, from 5 1/4 inch floppies to 3 1/2 inch floppies.

Changes in file formats are more problematic. Complex computer programs create files with embedded codes so that the programs can recognize the information in the file. For instance, a word processor must recognize and deal with footnotes differently from body text; a CAD model must make a distinction between a polygon and a polygonal surface. The coding system that makes those distinctions explicit results in a specific file format, but new file formats must be created regularly in order to permit more complex data types to be stored. As a result, programs may or may not be able to read formats of their own predecessors. Although it is extremely rare for a new version of a program to be unable to read its own most recent format, it is, alas, not rare for programs to be unable to read their own files from the more distant past. This is not a significant problem with word processing files, since there are translators available. There are also translators for other file types, but by no means for all file types.

Considered in the long-term, file format changes are extremely serious threats to the value of machine-readable data. Consider, for instance, that personal computers have been around only approximately 20 years (including the period before IBM coined the term personal computer), but in that time various systems that have come and gone — CP/M, the Apple II, Amiga, for example — not to mention hundreds of once-popular programs and their associated file formats. Could files from a CP/M computer be read today? Perhaps, but who would be able to figure out the format of the files without the program that created them?

What will happen to computer files in another couple of decades? We are soon expected to have multi-part documents that include pieces from a variety of originating programs. How will such documents be updated?

If we think about truly long-term storage of data, say a century or two, the problems are more significant. We probably can be quite sure that data files will be far more complex by the end of the next century. So the files from 1996 will be useless in 2096 unless those files are continually changed — migrated — from format to format as new formats come into use and old ones become obsolete.

The picture is clear. Machine-readable data will require constant and vigilant maintenance to retain their utility. Files will need to be archived in a very active manner. This is different from archiving paper documents which require a carefully controlled environment and maintenance of the individual items in as close to the original state as possible. Archiving computer files, on the other hand, requires constant change of the original documents — regular migration of data from one format to another. Otherwise the data will be lost. In a sense, one must destroy original and successive files in order to retain the original information.

The Archaeological Data Archive Project was initiated to build such an archive for machine-readable archeological data. Appropriate computer files might include database tables, CAD files, GIS files, text files, images, statistical tables, and other kinds of computer files created in the course of archeological projects or secondary research projects. Files will be stored under proper conditions (on CD-ROMs; two copies, one off-site), and they will be migrated as necessary from format to format. To the extent possible, the files also will be made available to scholars over the Internet, as several already have been. (See Web site **http://csaws.brynmawr.edu:443/adap.html**.)

In all likelihood the Archaeological Data Archive will not be a single physical archive. Data ultimately will be archived in several places, and computer networks will make the physical location of the files all but irrelevant to users. The archive then will be a virtual one, with a common index and common search routines. However, there probably will not be a large number of physical archives, because it is unlikely that the expertise required to migrate files will be widely available. As a result, efficiency will require a relatively small number of physical archives with well trained personnel.

Scholars with relevant computer files are urged to contact the Archaeological Data Archive Project regarding the long-term future of their data: by mail c/o Center for the Study of Architecture, Box 60, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010; by e-mail neiteljo@brynmawr.edu; by telephone 610/526-7925.

—*Harrison Eiteljorg, II*

MATERIALS RESEARCH PROGRAM

NCPTT Environmental Exposure Facility is here!

NCPTT is pleased to announce that our **Environmental Exposure Facility** is up and running. The new facility, located at our quarters in South Hall on the Northwestern State University campus, is home to an aerometrically designed chamber for the exposure of materials to air pollutants. The chamber is used to study the deposition of gaseous pollutants to the surface of representative building materials. Previous work involving the chamber was reported in the March April 1996 edition of ***Notes***. This article highlights the capabilities of the new facility, researchers involved in installing the equipment, and research to be conducted at the Center.

Currently, the cultural resources aspect of the National Park Service's Materials Research Program emphasizes research on the effects of acid rain and air pollution on calcareous stone. Limestone and marble contain calcite and are used in the construction of buildings, monuments and carved stone ornament. These materials suffer damage from exposure to air pollution, and acid rain in particular.

In order to understand the effects of pollution on marble and limestone, we must understand the processes by which the pollutant is delivered to the stone surface. We start by developing a model for the deposition process. Then we test the model through laboratory experiments using the environmental exposure chamber. These experiments allow us to control different factors in order to determine their significance in the overall deposition process.

The NCPTT Environmental Exposure Facility provides an excellent resource for developing new research in deposition studies. The facility includes the exposure chamber and a Dionex DX500 Ion Chromatograph. To round out the facility, a Leica DMRX compound microscope with polarized light microscopy and ultraviolet fluorescence microscopy capabilities, and a Leica stereo zoom microscope with photographic capabilities are scheduled for installation soon.

Development of the Environmental Exposure Facility began with renovation of our South Hall laboratory space by Northwestern State University. The environmental exposure chamber arrived at NCPTT in the early Summer and installation began in July.

The chamber is essentially a recirculating flow wind tunnel. Ambient values for temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and pollutant concentration are computer-controlled and automatically monitored within the chamber by commercially available data acquisition cards and computer software. The chamber was custom designed and built by a team of scientists from the **Atmospheric Turbulence and Diffusion Division** (ATDD) of the **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration** (NOAA) in concert with researchers from the **United States Geological Survey** (USGS). Some of those team members were on hand at NCPTT this Summer for the installation of the chamber in its new home. They include **Ray Hosker**, director of the ATDD at NOAA, **Randy White**, an environmental engineer associated with NOAA; and **Elliott Spiker**, a research geochemist with the USGS.

During the week of July 8, Ray Hosker and Randy White reassembled and tested the major components of the chamber. The following week, Elliott Spiker tested the operation of the chamber and provided additional training to **ElizaBeth Bede** and **Mary F. Striegel**. A shakedown of the chamber was completed by July 22.

The Ion Chromatograph allows for accurate quantitative determination of inorganic compounds, such as chloride, fluoride, sulfate, and nitrate, among others in solution. After samples have been exposed in the environmental exposure chamber, it is necessary to determine the concentration of pollutant that has been deposited onto the surface of the sample material. The pollutant is leached from the surface of exposed samples, then the leaching solution is analyzed by ion chromatography. On hand to provide training and experimental design consultation was conservation scientist **Michele Derrick**.

With these new research tools available to NCPTT, the Materials Research Program will develop research projects on the deposition of pollutants to materials. One such project is evolving through work by ElizaBeth Bede, who proposes to look at quantitative differences in the deposition of sulfur dioxide on untreated carbonate stone and consolidated carbonate stone under controlled ambient conditions. Two commercially available consolidants — Conservare H and Conservare OH — will be studied initially. Other projects may focus on the affects of surface texture on the deposition of sulfur dioxide, a continuation of work started by Elliott Spiker. Still others may study the effects of cleaning techniques on the reactivity of the stone surface.

—*Mary F. Striegel*

CALENDAR

See NCPTT's Internet gopher and World Wide Web page for announcements of upcoming events.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD

Workshop on Masonry Cleaning and Preservation

Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies
Mt. Carroll, Illinois
July 10-13

A four-day workshop on masonry cleaning and preservation was held at the **Campbell Center for Historic Preservation Studies** in Mt. Carroll, Illinois, July 10-13. Instructors were **Norman Weiss**, Associate Professor of Architectural Conservation at Columbia University, and **Fran Gale**. Lectures on deterioration processes affecting masonry materials, cleaning products and techniques, and consolidation treatments were supplemented by laboratory training sessions. Using microscopes and other laboratory equipment, students examined masonry materials, analyzed historic mortars, and measured physical properties of building materials. Workshop participants were from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, and California.

The Campbell Center's program of mid-career training in historic preservation includes workshops on collections care and architectural and fine arts conservation. Courses emphasize the importance of understanding the nature of materials, their inherent properties and limitations, and the effects of the environment in planning, care and treatment. For more information on Campbell Center activities, contact Mary Wood Lee at 815/244-1173.

Saving Historic Architecture and Antiques Workshop

Melrose Plantation
Natchitoches, Louisiana
July 18

A workshop on **Saving Historic Architecture and Antiques** was held July 18 at Melrose in Natchitoches Parish. Co-sponsors were **Natchez National Historical Park**, a National Park Service site in Natchez, Mississippi, the **Association for the Preservation of Historic Natchitoches**, and **NCPTT**. Participants included representatives of preservation organizations, museum personnel, and homeowners from north and central Louisiana. The workshop was one in a series developed by the National Park Service to assist preservation efforts in seven states in the Lower Mississippi Delta region as part of the National Park Service's Lower Mississippi Delta Region Initiatives.

The morning session began with a presentation by **Barrett Kennedy, PhD**, Director of the Office of Community Preservation at Louisiana State University. Kennedy illustrated the rich architectural heritage of Louisiana using computer-simulated modeling. **Eddy Martin**, Deputy SHPO for Louisiana, provided information about sources of assistance available for preservation efforts. **William Brockway, FAIA**, of the Office of Community Preservation at LSU presented case studies showing methods used to investigate historic buildings.

The afternoon session was conducted by **Kathleen McClain Jenkins**, museum technician at Natchez National Historical Park. Jenkins addressed environmental dangers to museum collections and antiques, emphasizing preventive maintenance

Conservation of Decorative Finishes

Natchitoches, Louisiana

June 29-July 1

A workshop on the conservation of decorative finishes was conducted June 29 through July 1 in Natchitoches by **The Preservation Institute for Building Crafts**, a division of **Historic Windsor, Inc**. Participants received hands-on training in woodgraining techniques. One workshop project involved cleaning and conservation of the *faux bois* finish on an original door from the Prudhomme-Rouquier house in Natchitoches. The door was discovered in the attic of the house by participants in a workshop on structural evaluation conducted by The Preservation Institute in April.

The workshop instructor was **Mary Lou Davis**, a conservator from Southbridge, Massachusetts, with over twenty-five years experience in the conservation of decorative finishes. In this workshop Davis covered not only various decorative paint finishes, but paint sampling techniques, microscopic analysis of finishes, and the preparation of treatment reports. **Mary F. Striegel** provided additional information on the use of thin-layer chromatography in the analysis of the chemical composition of finishes. In addition to their in-class training and conservation of the Prudhomme-Rouquier door, workshop participants toured the main house at Cherokee Plantation, a circa 1839 National Register property with many excellent examples of graining.

Funding for this and earlier Preservation Institute workshops in Natchitoches was made possible through the PTTGrants program. Historic Windsor's Preservation Institute has provided training in historic preservation skills to building professionals throughout the United States since 1982.

1996 Kansas Statewide Preservation Conference

Lawrence, Kansas

August 2-4

Design professionals, design review commissioners, and public and private sector preservationists attended the **1996 Kansas Statewide Preservation Conference** which convened in Lawrence, Kansas, August 2-4. The conference began with a Friday evening presentation by **Kim Dayton**, Professor of Law at the University of Kansas School of Law, on using the Internet to encourage economic development and heritage tourism.

G. Bernard Callan, Jr., President of Associates in Management and Chairman of the Maryland Heritage Alliance, opened the Saturday morning program, sharing his experience in downtown development and revitalization. Sessions on *Design Review of Historic Preservation Commissions* and *Historic Preservation 101* concluded the morning's program.

In the afternoon, conference participants attended sessions in one of three tracks — *Economic Development and Tourism, Legal Issues and Tourism*, and *Community Issues and Preservation*. **Fran Gale** provided a presentation on preservation and rehabilitation planning techniques in the Community Issues and Preservation track. Other speakers in this track were **Barbara Anderson**, a preservation consultant who discussed the Kansas Environs Review legislation, and **Susan Ford** of the Center for Understanding the Built Environment (CUBE), who demonstrated how to integrate historic preservation and public education. This innovative training session showed how students are introduced to historic buildings and streetscapes using Polaroid cameras. Late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture of Old West Lawrence and East Lawrence was featured in walking tours on Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

American Indian Voices in Preservation Training

University of Nevada, Reno

August 19-23

The **Continuing Education Department in Heritage Resource Management, University of Nevada, Reno** (UNR-HRM) hosted this weeklong workshop for representatives of **Tribal Historic Preservation Offices**. Funded through a PTTGrant to **Crow Canyon Archaeological Center**, the workshop provided an opportunity for Native Americans to begin planning culturally sensitive training programs. Conference Coordinators were **Tom King**, UNR-HRM, who served as facilitator, and **Ian Thompson**, Director of Research at Crow Canyon.

Workshop participants included representatives of the Colville Federated Tribes, Hualapai Tribe, Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians, Navajo Nation, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Spokane Tribe, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Confederated Tribes of the Umatillo Indian Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, and Yurok Tribe. Representatives of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Keepers of the Treasures, National Park Service, and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers also attended.

Topics addressed during the sessions included Federal and tribal preservation laws and policies, management of sites and structures, and issues related to establishing and operating Tribal Historic Preservation Programs. Participants considered the legal and cultural contexts of tribal preservation programs as well as the range and variety of concerns among tribes. **Nancy Parezo** of the Arizona State Museum led a discussion about issues related to tribal museums and curation. Based on workshop discussions, Tom King will draft guidelines for training programs for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices and model curricula.

APWA 1996 International Public Works Congress and Exposition

Washington, DC
August 24-28

Fran Gale attended the **American Public Works Association's 1996 International Public Works Congress and Exposition**, held August 24-28 in Washington, DC. Information and technical resources were provided for those who maintain older public works structures in a session on "Painless Preservation" sponsored by the Public Works Historical Society. In this session Fran Gale and **Emory Kemp**, Director of the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, West Virginia University, described successful preservation projects and offered practical suggestions for dealing with preservation issues.

With funding from the PTTGrants program, APWA has undertaken a project to develop an educational program to inform engineers and other public works managers about historic preservation resources and requirements. Working with the Institute for the History of Technology and Industrial Archaeology, the project will produce a guide to help public works officials find information and answers to questions that arise in managing and maintaining historic public works buildings and engineering structures. A draft version of the guide has been sent to APWA members for review.

1994 PTTGrants in Research

Final reports and/or copies of papers published in the professional literature as well as conference proceedings are available for the following PTTGrants awarded in fiscal year 1994. Copies of reports may be obtained by contacting Mark Gilberg.

Developing a low-cost photogrammetric data archival system
Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

Developing guidelines for allowable temperature fluctuations in museums and historic properties
Conservation Analytical Laboratory, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC

Investigating the effectiveness of protective glazing for historic stained glass windows
Inspired Partnerships, Chicago, Illinois

Investigating the preservation of historic carved sandstone buildings in marine environments
Historic Preservation Commission, Monterey, California

Testing the energy performance of historic windows in cold climates
State of Vermont Division of Historic Preservation

American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works: Funding priorities in materials conservation

The **AIC** recently completed a survey of its membership to identify critical needs for research and training in the field of materials conservation. Building on an earlier survey report, *Research Priorities in Art and Architectural Conservation*, **NCPTT** sponsored this follow-up survey to provide an updated and refined list of funding priorities. Seven specialty groups (Architecture, Book and Paper, Objects, Paintings, Photographic Materials, Textiles, and Wooden Artifacts) within AIC were included in the study. Because each specialty group has specific conservation needs, individualized surveys were tailored to incorporate topics most appropriate.

The top ten priorities in each of three sections — Technical Updates, Research Priorities and Material Evaluation — were delineated by this survey. Topics are listed in alphabetical order in each section. Copies of the final report may be obtained by contacting Mark Gilberg.

LOUISIANA*SOS!*

September marks the culmination of the survey of outdoor sculpture for LOUISIANA *SOS!* All parishes except the greater New Orleans area, which was surveyed in 1993, were covered. Volunteers are to be commended for their participation in LOUISIANA *SOS!*

SOS! has expanded the area of service and contacts for all components of NCPTT — research, training and information management — and has enabled the transfer of information among many groups, both public and private. Artists, arts organizations, museums, conservators, arts advocates, historians, architects, students and civic groups have all participated. This positive project has developed substantial understanding and pride in Louisiana's environment and history. Public awareness has spread from local to State to regional to national with this people-friendly, hands-on project. The outreach has been reciprocal and has led to other preservation activities for NCPTT.

With successful completion of LOUISIANA *SOS!*, NCPTT's cooperative relationship with the College of Design and the Office of Community Preservation at Louisiana State University will be expanded towards developing a regional sculpture conservation workshop in 1997. Future ***Notes*** will provide further details.

—*Sarah Luster*

[illegible]

Architects and Conservators: Preserving the Past and Building the Future

[illegible] Architecture Specialty Group [illegible] American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works [illegible] American Institute of Architects Historic Resources Committee

[illegible]

2nd International Conference on Wood Preservation with Diffusible Preservatives

[illegible] Forest Products Society

[illegible]

Notes from the Center

September October 1996

Editor Mary S. Carroll

Contributing Editors Harrison Eiteljorg, II
Frances Gale
Mark Gilberg
Sarah Luster
John Robbins
Mary F. Striegel

Our address NCPTT
NSU Box 5682
Natchitoches, LA 71497

Telephone 318/357-6464
Facsimile 318/357-6421
E-mail NCPTT@alpha.nsula.edu
Gopher gopher.ncptt.nps.gov
Web http://www.cr.nps.gov/ncptt
Fax-on-demand 318/357-3214

Notes from the Center is published by the National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

National Park Service

Roger G. Kennedy
Director

Katherine H. Stevenson
Associate Director, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships

Preservation Technology and Training Board

Elizabeth A. Lyon *Chair*
Robert Z. Melnick *Vice-Chair*
E. Blaine Cliver *Designated Federal Official*
Neville Agnew
Nicholas Gianopulos
Alferdteen B. Harrison
James K. Huhta
W. James Judge
Christy Johnson McAvoy
F. Blair Reeves
Carolyn L. Rose
Frank Emile Sanchis, III

NCPTT

Carolyn Breedlove
Training Intern
breedlovec@alpha.nsula.edu

Mary S. Carroll
Information Management Specialist
mcarroll@alpha.nsula.edu

Marvis L. Chance
Training Intern
nscha2341@alpha.nsula.edu

Frances Gale
Training Coordinator
gale@alpha.nsula.edu

Mark Gilberg
Research Coordinator
gilbergm@alpha.nsula.edu

Sarah Luster
Louisiana SOS! Coordinator
lusters@alpha.nsula.edu

John Robbins
Executive Director
jrobbins@alpha.nsula.edu

Mary F. Striegel
Research Associate
striegelm@alpha.nsula.edu

Kris Vidos
Information Management Intern
nsvid9088@alpha.nsula.edu

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*The **National Center for Preservation Technology and Training** promotes and enhances the preservation of historic resources in the United States for present and future generations through the advancement and dissemination of preservation technology and training.*

*The Center, created by Congress, is an interdisciplinary effort by the **National Park Service** to advance the art, craft and science of historic preservation in the fields of **archeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation,** and **interpretation.** The Center serves public and private practitioners through research, education and information management.*

*– **NCPTT mission statement,** adopted at the Fall 1995 meeting of the **Preservation Technology and Training Board***

**National Center for
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NSU Box 5682
Natchitoches, LA 71497

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12-16-98